Americas Styrenics LLC encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

SECTION 1 : Product And Company Identification

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Name : Styrene Monomer

Product Form : Liquid

1.2. Relevant Use

Recommended Use : Base chemical for the production of polystyrene, rubbers, resins, plastics, and polyesters

1.3. Supplier Information

Americas Styrenics LLC
Suite 1200
24 Waterway Avenue
The Woodlands, TX 77380
USA

Telephone: : 844-512-1212

Email: : productsteward@amsty.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone

Chemtrec® : 800-424-9300

Local Emergency Contact : 800-510-8510

SECTION 2 : Hazard Identification

2.1. GHS Classification

GHS Classification
This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Flammable Liquid 3	H226
Aspiration Hazard 1	H304
Skin Irritation 2	H315
Eye Irritation 2A	H319
Acute Toxicity 4 (Inhalation)	H332
STOT Single Exposure 3 (Inhalation)	H335
STOT Repeat Exposure 1 (Inhalation)	H372

2.2. GHS Label Elements

GHS-US Labelling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)	:	
Signal Words (GHS-US)	:	Danger
Hazard Statements (GHS-US)	:	H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315 - Causes skin irritation. H319 - Causes serious eye irritation. H332 - Harmful if inhaled. H335 - May cause respiratory irritation. H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary Statement (GHS-US)	:	P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P233 - Keep container tightly closed. P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment. P242 - Use only non-sparking tools. P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P260 - Do not breathe vapours. P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 - Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. P304 + P340 + P310 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting. P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention. P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide for extinction. P403 + P233 -Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P403 + P235 -Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 -Store locked up. P501 -Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3. Other Hazards

Eye Contact : Irritating to eyes.

Skin Contact : Irritating to skin.

Inhalation : Harmful by inhalation.

Ingestion : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis.

2.4. Additional Physical Information

No Additional Information.

SECTION 3 : Composition / Information On Ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not Applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	CAS - No.	%	GHS Classification
Styrene	100-42-5	>= 99.9	Flammable Liquid 3 H226 Aspiration Hazard 1 H304 Skin Irritation 2 H315 Eye Irritation 2A H319 Acute Toxicity 4 H332 STOT Single Exposure 3 H335 STOT Repeat Exposure 1 H372

Section 4 : First Aid Measures

4.1. Description of Preventative and First Aid Measures

Eye Contact : IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact : After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap and water.

Inhalation : IF INHALED: Remove Person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Ingestion : Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. IF

SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

4.2. Important Symptoms and Effects

Eye Contact	:	Direct contact may result in corneal injury. Causes serious eye irritation. Exposure to vapor may cause intense watering and irritation to eyes. Lacrimation.
Skin Contact	:	Irritating to skin. Symptoms include : irritation (itching, redness, blistering).
Inhalation	:	Harmful by inhalation.
Ingestion	:	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis.

4.3. Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Because rapid absorption may occur through the lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Extinguishing Media	:	In case of fire: Use water spray for extinction. Use dry chemical powder for extinction. Use carbon dioxide for extinction. Use foam for extinction. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF type) or protein foams are preferred if available. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) may function.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	:	Do not use direct water stream. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire.

5.2. Specific Hazards

During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Special Fire Fighting Procedures	:	Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Soak thoroughly with water to cool and prevent re-ignition. If material is molten, do not apply direct water stream. Use fine water spray or foam. Cool surroundings with water to localize fire zone. Hand held dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers may be used for small fires.
Protective Equipment for Firefighters	:	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or

not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards : Container may rupture from polymerization. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

6.1. Personal Precautions and Emergency Procedures

General Measures : Keep upwind. Keep out of low areas. Avoid inhalation of vapour and spray mist. Use ventilation/water spray/fog to disperse vapours. Avoid static electricity discharges. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Remove ignition sources. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. No naked lights. No smoking. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. At or above flash point, vapours present may burn in open or explode if confined when mixed with air and exposed to ignition source.

6.1.1 For Non-Emergency Personnel

Emergency Procedures : Do not breathe mist. Do not breathe vapors. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. In case of fire: Evacuate area. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

6.1.2 For Emergency Responders

Protective Equipment : Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Emergency Procedures : Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Not Available

6.3. Methods for Clean Up

Spill Cleanup Methods : Contain spilled material if possible. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls.
Refer to Section 12, Ecological Information
Refer to Section 13, Disposal Considerations.

Section 7 : Handling and Storage

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Precautions for Safe Handling : Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Never use air pressure for transferring product. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Hygiene Measures : Refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage

Technical Measures : Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Storage Conditions : Store in a well-ventilated place. Store in a dry place. Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Keep container closed. Maintain inhibitor and dissolved oxygen level. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. See Section 10 for more specific information. Do not store in: Copper. Copper alloys. Shelf life is dependent on storage temperature and inhibitor level.

Incompatible Materials : Copper and its alloys. Aluminium. Bases. Acids. Strong oxidizing agents (like fluorite, perchlorates, chlorine dioxide, nitrates, permanganates and peroxides). Metal salts. Metal halides. Potassium hydroxide, caustic potash. Caustic soda. Avoid contact with absorbent materials such as: Cellulose. Clay-based absorbents. Sawdust.

Storage Area : Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place.

Special Packaging Rules : Store with proper labeling.

Section 8: Exposure Controls

8.1. Control Parameters

Component	List	Control Parameters	Value
Styrene(100-42-5)	ACGIH	Time Weighted Average (TWA):	20 ppm, BEI
	ACGIH	Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL):	40 ppm, BEI

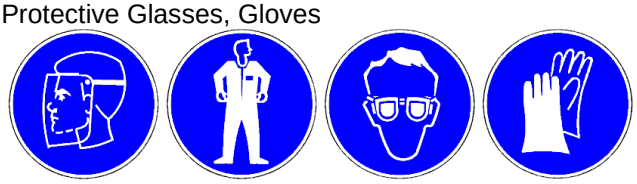
	OSHA Z2	Time Weighted Average (TWA):	100 ppm
	OSHA Z2	Ceiling Limit Value:	200 ppm
	OSHA Z2	Maximum concentration:	600 ppm, 5 minutes in any 3 hours

A BEI notation following the exposure guideline refers to a guidance value for assessing biological monitoring results as an indicator of the uptake of a substance from all routes of exposures.
A "skin" notation following the inhalation exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material including mucous membranes and the eyes either by contact with vapors or by direct skin contact.
It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposures should be considered.
A D-SEN notation following the exposure guideline refers to the potential to produce dermal sensitization, as confirmed by human or animal data.

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls : Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Avoid all unnecessary exposure.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) : Recommended PPE includes:, Face Shields, Protective Clothing, Protective Glasses, Gloves



Hand Protection : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include; Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR").
NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Eye Protection : If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator. Use chemical goggles.

Skin Protection : When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as faceshield, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory Protection : Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines.

Environmental Exposure Controls	:	Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater.
Other Information	:	Wash hands before smoking or eating Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Section 9 : Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	:	Liquid
Color	:	Colorless
Odor	:	Aromatic
Odor Threshold	:	0.1 ppm (Literature)
pH	:	Not applicable
Freezing Point	:	-30.6 °C (Literature)
Melting Point	:	-30.6 °C(Literature)
Boiling Point (760 mmHg) and Boiling Range	:	145 °C (Literature)
Flash Point	:	31 °C (Closed Cup)
Evaporation Rate	:	1 (Literature)
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Flammability Limit - Upper (%)	:	6.1 %(V)
Flammability Limit - Lower (%)	:	1.1 %(V)
Vapor Pressure	:	0.67 kPa 0.67 kPa
Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	:	3.6 (Literature)
Relative Density (H2O=1)	:	0.91 (Literature)
Solubility in Water	:	0.03 g/l 20 °C (Literature)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	2.95
Autoignition Temperature	:	490 °C (Literature)
Decomposition Temperature	:	not applicable
Viscosity	:	0.8 mm2/s
Molecular Weight	:	104.14 g/mol
Henry's Law Constant (H)	:	No Additional Information.

Section 10 : Stability and Reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2. Stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Can occur. Maintain inhibitor and dissolved oxygen level. Do not purge containers of this material with nitrogen. Polymerization can be catalyzed by: Absence of air. Metal salts. Peroxides. Rust. This product is inhibited with; p-Tertiary butylcatechol. Uninhibited monomer vapors can polymerize and plug relief devices.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid

Avoid temperatures above 30°C (86°F) Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Avoid static discharge. Do not blanket or purge with an inert gas to avoid depleting the oxygen concentration. Avoid direct sunlight.

10.5. Incompatible Materials

Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Acids. Caustic potash. Caustic soda. Metal halides. Avoid contact with absorbent materials such as; Cellulose. Clay-based absorbents. Sawdust. Avoid unintended contact with peroxides.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

Section 11 : Toxicological Information

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion	:	LD50, rat 5,000 mg/kg
Skin	:	As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.
Inhalation	:	LC50, 4 h, Vapor, rat 11.8 mg/l

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause moderate corneal injury. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness. Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Central nervous system. Kidney. Liver. Respiratory tract. Lung effects have been observed in mice following repeated exposure to styrene. Styrene is reported to have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations (>800 ppm); however, the relevance of this to humans is unknown. Some studies in humans allege that repeated exposure to styrene may result in minor, subclinical decreases in the ability to discriminate between colors.

Chronic Toxicity

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

Genotoxicity in Vitro : In vitro genetic toxicity studies were inconclusive. Animal genetic toxicity studies were inconclusive

Genotoxicity in Vivo : No Additional Information.

Carcinogenicity

An increased incidence of lung tumors was observed in mice from an inhalation study on styrene. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain since data from mode of action investigations of mouse lung tumors coupled with other long-term animal studies and epidemiology studies of workers exposed to styrene do not provide a basis to conclude that styrene is carcinogenic.

Component	List	Classification
Styrene(100-42-5)	IARC	Possibly carcinogenic to humans. ;2B
	NTP CARC	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

Developmental Toxicity

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive Toxicity

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Target Organ Toxicity

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) : Inhalation Respiratory system May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) : Inhalation Auditory system Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard : Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonitis.

Potential Adverse Human Health Effects : No Additional Information.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation : No Additional Information.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact : No Additional Information.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact	:	No Additional Information.
Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion	:	No Additional Information.

Section 12 : Ecological Information

12.1. Toxicity

Data for Component: Styrene (100-42-5)

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 h, 4.1 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, survival, 48 h, 23 mg/l
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, immobilization, 48 h, 4.7 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, Growth rate inhibition, 72 h, 4.9 mg/l

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, 120 mg/kg

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability). Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%). Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log/Pow): 2.95 Measured

12.4. Mobility

Henry's Law Constant (H): No Additional Information.

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

No Additional Information.

Section 13 : Disposal Considerations

Sewage Disposal Recommendation	:	Do not empty into drains. Do not dump into sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water.
Waste Disposal Recommendation	:	Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.
Additional Information	:	Contaminated product, soil, container residue, and spill clean-up materials may be considered hazardous material.

Ecology - waste materials : No Additional Information.

Section 14 : Transportation Information

14.1. UN Number

CFR : 2055

IMDG : 2055

IATA : 2055

14.2. Proper Shipping Name

CFR : STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED

IMDG : STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED

IATA : STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED

14.3. Additional Information

CFR

Class : 3

Packing Group : III

Labels : 3

EMR No. : 128P

Environmentally Hazardous : No

IMDG

Class : 3

Packing Group : III

Labels : 3

EMR No. : F-E

EMR No.. : S-D

Marine Pollutant : No

IATA_C

Class : 3

Packing Group : III

Labels : 3

Packing Instruction (Cargo : 366

Aircraft)

Environmentally Hazardous : No

Section 15 : Regulatory Information

15.1. US Federal Regulations

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard : Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard : Yes
Fire Hazard : Yes
Reactive Hazard : No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard : No

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313
This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Styrene	100-42-5	99.9 %

15.2. International Regulations

Notification Status

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) : All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30
CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL) : All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

Ozone Depleting Potential:
This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

15.3. US State Regulations

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)
WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Benzene	71-43-2	<= 1 PPM

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)
WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Benzene	71-43-2	<= 1 PPM

Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<= 0.0085 %

However, please note that there is inadequate evidence of ethylbenzene causing cancer in humans. Ethylbenzene has not been classified as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the National Toxicology Program (NTP).

In March 2008, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's (OEHHA) Proposition 65 department proposed an NSRL of 54 #g/day (inhalation) for ethylbenzene. The objective of the above warning statement is to comply with the Prop 65 statute.

For guidance on Prop 65 labeling requirements for your products, please refer to the workbook published by the Plastics Packaging Council (PPC) available by calling the Customer Information number found on page 1 of this MSDS.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:
The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Styrene	100-42-5	99.9 %

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:
The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Styrene	100-42-5	99.9 %

Section 16 : Other Information

Product Literature	:	Additional information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.
Recommended Uses and Restrictions	:	Not Available
Revision	:	05/18/2015 11.1 Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

N/A	:	Not Available
W/W	:	Weight/Weight
OEL	:	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	:	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	:	Time Weighted Average
ACGIH	:	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
WEEL	:	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ_DES	:	Hazard Designation
Action Level	:	A value set by OSHA that is lower than the PEL which will trigger the need for activities such as exposure monitoring and medical surveillance if exceeded.

Americas Styrenics LLC urges each customer or recipient of this SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.